UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10/849,225 | 05/20/2004 | Yosuke Kato | 500.43858X00 | 6824 |

20457    7590    06/11/2007

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|---|
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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2629 | |

| NOTIFICATION DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
|---|---|
| 06/11/2007 | ELECTRONIC |

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|
| **Office Action Summary** | 10/849,225 | KATO ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Abbas I. Abdulselam | 2629 |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 May 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**     2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *1,5,6,8,10-12 and 16* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *2-4,7,9,13-15 and 17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *5/20/04, 5/20/05*

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

1.      The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2.      Claims 3-4, 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 3-4 recite, "A document ......a correspondence retrieval apparatus for transmitting connection information to said document taking-over apparatus to said terminal device...".

It is unclear whether transmitting connection information is intended to document taking-over apparatus or terminal device or both. Proper correction is needed.

Claims 3-4 also recite, "first memory.......said correspondence information for causing said kind information of said document to correspond to said connection information to said document taking-over apparatus".

It is unclear whether the correspondence is intended to connection information or document taking-over apparatus or both. Proper correction is needed.

Claims 3-4 at the last part, recite, "registration means ......by means of said communication means".

It is unclear whether the limitation "said communication means" refers to "first communication" or "second communication". Proper correction is needed.

Claims 7 and 9 are rejected by the virtue of their dependency on claim 3.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.      Claims 2, 13-15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bi

et al (USPN 7113173) in view of Geoghegan (USPN 7165054).

Regarding claim 2, Bi et al *(hereinafter, "Bi")* teach a document taking-over system

*((Fig. 2 (100, 101, 108, 109, 114))* including an electronic pen terminal device *(col.*

*5, lines 46-47, Fig. 1 (100)), a wireless interface device (Fig. 1(100))* provided

with an electronic pen *(col. 6, lines 40-41, Fig. 1 (110)), a pen-based input*

*subsystem (STYLUS) 110)* which gets information written by hand on a document

prepared to be able to specify a kind thereof together with kind information of said document as

electronic data *(col. 7, lines 37-40, col. 12, lines 20-23, col. 12, lines 24-25,*

*the stylus input subsystem 110 is implemented by a stylus, a pen controller*

*110A and a digitizer panel 110B, the pen controller 110A controls the*

*digitizer panel 110B and provides positional information of pen or stylus*

*contact such that the  positional information of pen is included in "pen*

event", which is to be transmitted over wireless link as shown in Fig. 7 [note that the transmission of "pen event" in the network is transmission of electronic data], col. 79, lines 29-33, and as shown in Fig. 110, a local handwriting recognition system which includes determining whether the system is in a handwriting recognition mode, if so, the system calls the handwriting recognizer in step 2328 [note that prior to performing handwriting recognition, the system has to encounter or specify a document from which hand writing recognition is to be performed]) and for transmitting said electronic data (col. 11, lines 53-54, the positions of the stylus in stylus input subsystem 110 are delivered to the host computer 101), a document taking-over apparatus (Fig. 2 (101) for processing said electronic data to produce it as document information (col. 11, lines 52-54, after receiving positions of the stylus in stylus input subsystem 110, the host computer 101, generates display commands, note that it is apparent that the host computer has to process the received position data before generating display commands) and a system (Fig. 2(108)) disposed at a latter stage to utilize said document information, which are connected to one another through a network (col. 6, lines 5-7, FIG. 2 illustrates a communication between the wireless interface device 100 and a wired LAN 114, which includes a server 108, note that due to network connection, the server (108) in the network 114 can be used after the host computer (101) processes the received data from the interface device (100)); said document

taking-over apparatus*(Fig. 1(101))* comprising: communication means *(Fig. 1 (115), Fig. 2 (114))* for receiving said electronic data from said electronic pen terminal device (Fig. 1 (100)) through said network (Fig. 2 (114)) and transmitting said document information to said system at the latter stage *(Fig. 2 (108)) (col. 11, lines 49-54, the host computer 101 receives position of the stylus from the wire less interface device (100), col. 5, lines 55-57, as shown in Fig. 1, the remote host computer 101 is provided with a transceiver 115 for communication with a transceiver 116 in the wireless interface device 100, as shown in Fig. 2, the transceiver 116 in the wireless interface device 100 communicates with an access point 109 by way of a transceiver (not shown), which interfaces the wireless interface device 100 with a wired LAN 114 which includes a server 108, note that elements (100, 101) are the same for both Fig. 1and Fig. 2)*; memory means *(wired and wireless LAN card, See Fig. 44 (1354))* for storing format information which defines specifications for converting said electronic data into a predetermined format *(col. 47, lines 52-56, as shown in Fig. 46, communication with a host computer (101) runs a wired LAN card 1352 and a wireless LAN card such that formatting is to be done by IPXODI.COM (1364), note that prior to formatting from one version to another, there has to be specifications and other necessary information allowing one format to be converted into another format)* utilizable in said system at the latter stage *(FIG. 2*

*illustrates the communication between the wireless interface device 100 and*

*a wired LAN 114, which includes a server 108);*

*Bi teaches as shown in Fig. 1, the remote host computer 101 is*

*provided with a transceiver 115 for communication with a transceiver 116 in*

*the wireless interface device 100 (col. 5, lines 55-57), note that for the*

*remote host computer 101 to receive the data from the wireless interface*

*(100), there has to be compatibility in formats of the two systems (100,*

*101) and compatibility in format is achieved by an appropriate conversion of*

*one format into another. Bi teaches as shown in Fig. 46, software structure*

*of network system which enables the wireless interface device including a*

*host computer (101) as shown in Fig. 46 in which communication from the*

*host computer (101) to both the wired LAN card (1352) and the wireless*

*LAN card is formatted by the IPXODI.COM (1355) and multiplexed to either*

*the wireless LAN card 1360 or wired LAN card 1352 by the multiplexer*

*IPXMUX.COM (1364).*

Bi does not specifically teach preparation means for preparing said document information

of said predetermined format on the basis of said electronic data and said format information,

and registration means for registering the document information in the memory means and

transmitting said document information to said system at the latter stage by means of said

communication means

*Geoghegan on the other hand illustrates a computer (12), with a*

*conversion system (36) shown in Fig. 1, a knowledge object (40), which is*

*any electronic representation of information (such as an electronic file that*

*storing a word processing document, a web page, a spreadsheet, a*

*presentation, an e-mail, a chart, an image, an audio file, a video, etc.) as*

*shown in Fig. 2 (col. 6, lines 14-18), custom system 32 which includes the*

*conversion system 36 to receive the knowledge object 40 and convert the*

*knowledge object 40 into a set of knowledge atoms 44, each knowledge*

*atom 44 representing an elementary piece of information that was*

*contained in knowledge object 40.(col. 6, lines 19-23), and then the*

*knowledge atoms 44 that represent a knowledge object 40 are stored in a*

*tree structure. For example, custom system 32 can convert each knowledge*

*object 40 into a tree structure stored in extensible markup language*

*(XML)(see fig. 4 (S1, S2col. 6, lines 38-44). Geoghegan teaches the custom*

*system 32 accepts one or more knowledge objects 40 and produces one or*

*more custom learning objects 42, such that learning objects 42 can be*

*addressed to a user (26) who can communicate in a network (col. 4, lines*

*65-67col. col. 5, lines 1-13, 6, lines 7-10, col. 9, lines 33-35).*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time
the invention was made to combine Bi's network-based remote host
computer (101) shown in Fig. 2 with Geoghegan's conversion system 36
inside a computer (12) **as shown in Fig. 1 (the conversion system**
**receiving electronic information, processing it and storing it in XML**
**format, and the computer producing (42) to a user (26) in a**
**network),** because the use of a conversion system (36) inside a computer
(12) allows translation of electronic document into custom learning objects
enabling training that can be provided over a computer network as taught by
Geoghegan (col. 1, lines 17-21).

Regarding claims 13 and 15, Bi teaches a document taking-over method *((Fig. 2 (100,*
*101, 108, 109, 114))* of getting information written by hand on a document prepared to be
able to specify a kind thereof together with kind information of the document as electronic data
*(col. 7, lines 37-40, col. 12, lines 20-23, col. 12, lines 24-25, the stylus*
*input subsystem 110 is implemented by a stylus, a pen controller 110A and*
*a digitizer panel 110B, the pen controller 110A controls the digitizer panel*
*110B and provides positional information of pen or stylus contact such that*
*the positional information of pen is included in "pen event", which is to be*

*transmitted over wireless link as shown in Fig. 7 [note that the transmission*

*of "pen event" in the network is transmission of electronic data], col. 79,*

*lines 29-33, and as shown in Fig. 110, a local handwriting recognition*

*system which includes determining whether the  system is in a handwriting*

*recognition mode, if so, the system calls the handwriting recognizer in step*

*2328 [note that prior to performing handwriting recognition, the system has*

*to encounter or specify a document from which hand writing recognition is to*

*be performed])* by means of an electronic pen *(STYLUS (110)),* processing said

electronic data *(Fig. 2 (101) (col. 11, lines 52-54, after receiving positions of*

*the stylus in stylus input subsystem 110, the host computer 101 generates*

*display commands, note that the host computer has to process the received*

*position data before generating display commands)* to be utilizable in a

system*(Fig. 2(108))*disposed at a latter stage and delivering it to said system at the latter stage

*(col. 6, lines 5-7, FIG. 2 illustrates a communication between the wireless*

*interface device 100 and a wired LAN 114, which includes a server 108, note*

*due to network connection, the server (108) in the network 114 can be used*

*after the host computer (101) processes the received data from the interface*

*device (100)),* comprising: a) a step of causing an electronic pen terminal device to obtain

the electronic data from said electronic pen *(col. 6, lines 38-46, the wireless interface*

*device 100 includes a Viewer Manager software 200 (FIG. 6) the*

*performance of which includes collecting input positional information from a*

*stylus input subsystem 110))*; b) a step of causing said terminal device to transmit said

electronic data to said document taking-over apparatus*(col. 6, lines 38-46, the wireless*

*interface device 100 includes a Viewer Manager software 200 (FIG. 6) the*

*performance of which includes transmitting input positional information from*

*a stylus input subsystem 110 to the host computer 101)*;


*Bi teaches as shown in Fig. 1, the remote host computer 101 is*

*provided with a transceiver 115 for communication with a transceiver 116 in*

*the wireless interface device 100 (col. 5, lines 55-57), note that for the*

*remote host computer 101 to receive the data from the wireless interface*

*(100), there has to be compatibility in formats of the two systems (100,*

*101) and compatibility in format is achieved by an appropriate conversion of*

*one format into another. Bi teaches as shown in Fig. 46, software structure*

*of network system which enables the wireless interface device including a*

*host computer (101) as shown in Fig. 46 in which communication from the*

*host computer (101) to both the wired LAN card (1352) and the wireless*

*LAN card is formatted by the IPXODI.COM (1355) and multiplexed to either*

*the wireless LAN card 1360 or wired LAN card 1352 by the multiplexer*

*IPXMUX.COM (1364). Note that FIG. 2 illustrates communication between*

*the wireless interface device 100 and a wired LAN 114 including the host*

*(101) and the server (108), and due to networking (114), the host computer*

*(101) which receives information on the position of the stylus could share*

*the information by transmitting it to the server (108).*

Bi does not specifically teach c) "a step of causing said document taking-over apparatus

to convert said electronic data into document information of said predetermined format on the

basis of format information which defines specifications for converting said electronic data

stored in memory means of said document taking-over apparatus into said predetermined format

and registering it in memory means of said document talking-over apparatus", and "a step of

causing said document-taking over apparatus to transmit said document information to said

system at the latter stage when said document information is registered in said memory means of

said document taking-over apparatus in the step c)".

*Geoghegan on the other hand illustrates a computer (12), with a*

*conversion system (36) shown in Fig. 1, a knowledge object (40), which is*

*any electronic representation of information (such as an electronic file that*

*storing a word processing document, a web page, a spreadsheet, a*

*presentation, an e-mail, a chart, an image, an audio file, a video, etc.) as*

*shown in Fig. 2 (col. 6, lines 14-18), custom system 32 which includes the*

*conversion system 36 to receive the knowledge object 40 and convert the*

*knowledge object 40 into a set of knowledge atoms 44, each knowledge*

*atom 44 representing  an elementary piece of information that was*

*contained in knowledge object 40.(col. 6, lines 19-23), and then the*

*knowledge atoms 44 that represent a knowledge object 40 are stored in a tree structure. For example, custom system 32 can convert each knowledge object 40 into a tree structure stored in extensible markup language (XML)(see fig. 4 (S1, S2col. 6, lines 38-44). Geoghegan teaches the custom system 32 accepts one or more knowledge objects 40 and produces one or more custom learning objects 42, such that learning objects 42 can be addressed to a user (26) who can communicate in a network (col. 4, lines 65-67col. col. 5, lines 1-13, 6, lines 7-10, col. 9, lines 33-35).*

*Note that as shown in Fig. 1, Geoghegan illustrates the conversion circuit (36), which is already inside a memory (16) the computer (12).*

*It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to combine Bi's network-based remote host computer (101) shown in Fig. 2 with Geoghegan's conversion system 36 inside a computer (12)* **as shown in Fig. 1 (the conversion system receiving electronic information, processing it and storing it in XML format, and the computer producing (42) to a user (26) in a network),** *because the use of a conversion system (36) inside a computer (12) allows translation of electronic document into custom learning objects*

*enabling training that can be provided over a computer network as taught by*

*Geoghegan (col. 1, lines 17-21).*

Regarding claim 14, Bi as modified by Geoghegan teaches a step of causing said system

at the latter stage *(Fig. 2 (108))* to transmit request information for requesting transmission of

said document information to said document taking-over apparatus *(Fig. 1(108)) (col. 6,*

*lines 5-7, col. 11, lines 53-54 FIG. 2 illustrates a communication between*

*the wireless interface device 100 and a wired LAN 114, which includes a*

*server 108)), note local area networking (LAN), in this case LAN (114) is a*

*communication network  that links computers and remote automation units*

*that perform various tasks, hence it apparent a server (108) in a LAN (114)*

*shown in Fig.2, based on the very idea of networking is capable of*

*communicating with respect functions the interface device 100 whose*

*function includes delivering the positions of the stylus information to the host*

*computer (101))*; and a step of causing said document taking-over apparatus to transmit said

document information to said system at the latter stage (*FIG. 2 illustrates the*

*communication between the wireless interface device 100 and a wired LAN*

*114 including the host (101) and the server (108), due to networking (114),*

*it is apparent that the host computer (101) which receives information on*

*the position of the stylus could share the information by transmitting it to*

*the server (108).*

Regarding claim 17, Bi teaches a document taking-over apparatus comprising *(Fig. 2*

*(100, 101, 108, 109, 114))*: means for receiving data concerning a document as electronic

data *(FIG. 2 illustrates a host (101) including a transceiver 115, the host*

*(101) receiving positional information of pen which is included in "pen*

*event", the "pen event" is to be transmitted over wireless link [note that the*

*transmission of "pen event" in the network is transmission of electronic*

*data])* a memory means *(wired and wireless LAN card, See Fig. 44 (1354))* for

storing format information which defines specifications for converting the received electronic

data into a predetermined format; *(col. 47, lines 52-56, as shown in Fig. 46,*

*communication with a host computer (101) runs a wired LAN card 1352 and*

*a wireless LAN card such that formatting is to be done by IPXODI.COM*

*(1364), note that prior to formatting from one version to another, there has*

*to be specifications and other necessary information allowing one format to*

*be converted into another format))* ;

*Bi teaches as shown in Fig. 1, the remote host computer 101 is*

*provided with a transceiver 115 for communication with a transceiver 116 in*

*the wireless interface device 100 (col. 5, lines 55-57), note that for the*

*remote host computer 101 to receive the data from the wireless interface*

*(100), there has to be compatibility in formats of the two systems (100,*

*101) and compatibility in format is achieved by an appropriate conversion of*

*one format into another. Bi teaches as shown in Fig. 46, software structure*

*of network system which enables the wireless interface device including a*

*host computer (101) as shown in Fig. 46 in which communication from the*

*host computer (101) to both the wired LAN card (1352) and the wireless*

*LAN card is formatted by the IPXODI.COM (1355) and multiplexed to either*

*the wireless LAN card 1360 or wired LAN card 1352 by the multiplexer*

*IPXMUX.COM (1364).*

Bi does not specifically teach document information preparation means for preparing

document information of the predetermined format by using the electronic data and the format

information; registration means for registering the document information prepared by the

document information preparation means and transmission means for transmitting the document

information registered in the registration means.

*Geoghegan on the other hand illustrates a computer (12), with a*

*conversion system (36) shown in Fig. 1, knowledge object (40) and learning*

*object (42) which are any electronic representation of information (such as*

*an electronic file that storing a word processing document, a web page, a*

spreadsheet, a presentation, an e-mail, a chart, an image, an audio file, a

video, etc.) as shown in Fig. 2 (col. 6, lines 14-18), custom system 32 which

includes the conversion system 36 to receive the knowledge object 40 and

convert the knowledge object 40 into a set of knowledge atoms 44, each

knowledge atom 44 representing an elementary piece of information that

was contained in knowledge object 40.(col. 6, lines 19-23), and then the

knowledge atoms 44 that represent a knowledge object 40 are stored in a

tree structure. For example, custom system 32 can convert each knowledge

object 40 into a tree structure stored in extensible markup language

(XML)(see fig. 4 (S1, S2), col. 6, lines 38-44). Geoghegan teaches the

custom system 32 accepts one or more knowledge objects 40 and produces

one or more custom learning objects 42, such that learning objects 42 can

be addressed to a user (26) who can communicate in a network (col. 4, lines

65-67col. col. 5, lines 1-13, 6, lines 7-10, col. 9, lines 33-35).


It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time

the invention was made to combine Bi's network-based remote host

computer (101) shown in Fig. 2 with Geoghegan's conversion system 36

inside a computer (12) **as shown in Fig. 1 (the conversion system**

**receiving electronic information, processing it and storing it in XML**

**format, and the computer producing (42) to a user (26) in a**

*network), because the use of a conversion system (36) inside a computer*

*(12) allows translation of electronic document into custom learning objects*

*enabling training that can be provided over a computer network as taught by*

*Geoghegan (col. 1, lines 17-21).*

5.      Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bi et al  (USPN

7113173) in view of Geoghegan (USPN 7165054) and Chantrain et al. (USPN 6944664).

Regarding claim 4, Bi teaches a document taking-over system *(as best understood,*

*Fig. 2 (100, 101, 108, 109, 114)* including a terminal device *(col. 5, lines 46-47,*

*Fig. 1 (100))* provided with an electronic pen *(col. 6, lines 40-41, Fig. 1 (110))*

which gets information written by hand on a document prepared to be able to specify a kind

thereof together with kind information of said document as electronic data *(col. 7, lines 37-*

*40, col. 12, lines 20-23, col. 12, lines 24-25, the stylus input subsystem 110*

*is implemented by a stylus, a pen controller 110A and a digitizer panel 110B,*

*the pen controller 110A controls the digitizer panel 110B and provides*

*positional information of pen or stylus contact such that the positional*

*information of pen is included in "pen event", which is to be transmitted over*

*wireless link as shown in Fig. 7 [note that the transmission of "pen event" in*

*the network is transmission of electronic data], col. 79, lines 29-33, and as*

*shown in Fig. 110, a local handwriting recognition system which includes*

*determining whether the system is in a handwriting recognition mode, if so,*

*the system calls the handwriting recognizer in step 2328 [note that prior to*

*performing handwriting recognition, the system has to encounter or specify*

*a document from which hand writing recognition is to be performed])* a

document taking-over apparatus *(Fig. 2 (101))* for processing said electronic data to produce

it as document information *(col. 11, lines 52-54, after receiving positions of the*

*stylus in stylus input subsystem 110, the host computer 101, generates*

*display commands, note that the host computer has to process the received*

*position data before generating display commands) and a system (Fig.*

*2(108)),* and a system *(Fig. 2(108))* disposed at a latter stage to utilize said document

information, which are connected to one another through a network *(col. 6, lines 5-7, FIG.*

*2 illustrates a communication between the wireless interface device 100 and*

*a wired LAN 114, which includes a server 108, note that due to network*

*connection, the server (108) in the network 114 can be used after the host*

*computer (101) processes the received data from the interface device*

*(100));* said document taking-over apparatus *(Fig. 1(101))* comprising: second

communication means *(Fig. 1 (115), Fig. 2 (114))* for receiving said electronic data from

said terminal device *(Fig. 1(100))* through said network *(Fig. 2 (114))* and transmitting

said document information to said system at the latter stage *(Fig. 2 (108))(col. 11, lines*

*49-54, the host computer 101 receives position of the stylus from the wire*

*less interface device (100), col. 5, lines 55-57, as shown in Fig. 1, the*

*remote host computer 101 is provided with a transceiver 115 for*

*communication with a transceiver 116 in the wireless interface device 100,*

*as shown in Fig. 2, the transceiver 116 in the wireless interface device 100*

*communicates with an access point 109 by way of a transceiver (not*

*shown), which interfaces the wireless interface device 100 with a wired LAN*

*114 which includes a server 108, note that elements (100, 101) are the*

*same for both Fig. 1and Fig. 2)*; second memory means *(wired and wireless LAN*

*card, See Fig. 44 (1354))* for storing format information which defines specifications for

converting said electronic data into a predetermined format *(col. 47, lines 52-56, as*

*shown in Fig. 46, communication with a host computer (101) runs a wired*

*LAN card 1352 and a wireless LAN card such that formatting is to be done by*

*IPXODI.COM (1364), note that prior to formatting from one version to*

*another, there has to be specifications and other necessary information*

*allowing one format to be converted into another format)* utilizable in the system

at the latter stage *(FIG. 2 illustrates the communication between the wireless*

*interface device 100 and a wired LAN 114, which includes a server 108);*

*Bi teaches as shown in Fig. 1, the remote host computer 101 is*

*provided with a transceiver 115 for communication with a transceiver 116 in*

*the wireless interface device 100 (col. 5, lines 55-57), note that for the*

*remote host computer 101 to receive the data from the wireless interface*

*(100), there has to be compatibility in formats of the two systems (100, 101) and compatibility in format is achieved by an appropriate conversion of one format into another. Bi teaches as shown in Fig. 46, software structure of network system which enables the wireless interface device including a host computer (101) as shown in Fig. 46 in which communication from the host computer (101) to both the wired LAN card (1352) and the wireless LAN card is formatted by the IPXODI.COM (1355) and multiplexed to either the wireless LAN card 1360 or wired LAN card 1352 by the multiplexer IPXMUX.COM (1364).*

Bi does not specifically teach preparation means for preparing said document information of said predetermined format on the basis of said electronic data and said format information; and registration means for registering said document information in said memory means and transmitting said document information to said system at the latter stage by means of said communication means

*Geoghegan on the other hand illustrates a computer (12), with a conversion system (36) shown in Fig. 1, a knowledge object (40), which is any electronic representation of information (such as an electronic file that storing a word processing document, a web page, a spreadsheet, a presentation, an e-mail, a chart, an image, an audio file, a video, etc.) as shown in Fig. 2 (col. 6, lines 14-18), custom system 32 which includes the*

*conversion system 36 to receive the knowledge object 40 and convert the*

*knowledge object 40 into a set of knowledge atoms 44, each knowledge*

*atom 44 representing  an elementary piece of information that was*

*contained in knowledge object 40.(col. 6, lines 19-23), and then the*

*knowledge atoms 44 that represent a knowledge object 40 are stored in a*

*tree structure. For example, custom system 32 can convert each knowledge*

*object 40 into a tree structure stored in extensible markup language*

*(XML)(see fig. 4 (S1, S2col. 6, lines 38-44). Geoghegan teaches the custom*

*system 32 accepts one or more knowledge objects 40 and produces one or*

*more custom learning objects 42, such that learning objects 42 can be*

*addressed to a user (26) who can communicate in a network (col. 4, lines*

*65-67col. col. 5, lines 1-13, 6, lines 7-10, col. 9, lines 33-35).*

*It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time*

*the invention was made to combine Bi's network-based remote host*

*computer (101) shown in Fig. 2 with Geoghegan's conversion system 36*

*inside a computer (12)* ***as shown in Fig. 1 (the conversion system***

***receiving electronic information, processing it and storing it in XML***

***format, and the computer producing (42) to a user (26) in a***

***network),*** *because the use of a conversion system (36) inside a computer*

*(12) allows translation of electronic document into custom learning objects*

*enabling training that can be provided over a computer network as taught by*

*Geoghegan (col. 1, lines 17-21).*

*Bi teaches as shown in FIG. 2 a host computer 101 and wireless*

*interface device 100 along with communication between the wireless*

*interface device 100 and a wired LAN 114, which includes a server 108. Bi*

*teaches a transceiver 116 in the wireless interface device 100 communicates*

*with an access point 109 by way of a transceiver (not shown), which*

*interfaces the wireless interface device 100 with a wired LAN 114 which*

*includes a server 108. Bi teaches as an alternative, the wireless interface*

*device 100 can be used in a wireless network in a Windows for Workgroups*

*or Personal Netware environment (col. 6, lines 3-15).*

Bi does not specifically teach a correspondence retrieval apparatus for transmitting

connection information to said document taking-over apparatus to said terminal device such that

"said correspondence retrieval apparatus comprises first memory means for storing at least

correspondence information for causing said kind information of said document to correspond to

said connection information to said document taking-over apparatus, first communication means

for communicating with said terminal device through said network; and retrieval means for

searching, when said kind information of said document is received from said terminal device,

said correspondence information for said connection information to said document taking-over

apparatus corresponding to said kind information of said document to transmit said connection information to said terminal device.

*Chantrain et al. (USPN 6944664) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 1 two user terminals (UT1, UT2), access nodes, such as server (NAS1), and data server (SDS) all connected in a network, Chantrain et al. further teaches a connection establishment request reception means CERRM2 (which is inside NAS1) that is adapted to* **receive a connection request from the second user-terminal (UT2) to establish a connection between the second user-terminal (UT2) and the first user terminal (UT1) such that connection information searching means RISM (which is inside SDS) retrieves the connection information  of the second user terminal (UT2)**, *and the information is sent to the second user terminal (UT2) though sending means CERSMI (which is also inside SDS) (col. 3, lines line 17-20, col. 4, lines 57-58, col. 4, lines 4-14, col. 6, lines 42-55, Fig.1 (UT1, UT2, NAS1, SDS), Fig. Fig. 2 (CERRM2), Fig. 3 (RISM, CERSM1)).*

*Note that the connection information searching means RISM, which is inside the data server (SDS) performs the searching from a database (DB) as shown in Fig. 3 (col. 6, lines, 20-24).*

*It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time*

*the invention was made to combine Bi's networking (114) arrangement*

*(including host (101) and server (108)) as shown in Fig. 2 with Chantrain's*

*data server (SDS) along with access server (NAS1) as configured in Fig. 1*

***(access server (NAS1) and the data server (SDS) receiving a***

***connection request, retrieving the connection information and***

***sending the connection information)**, because the use of access server*

*(NAS1) along with a data server (SDS) helps connect user terminal (UT1,*

*UT2) in network environment as taught by Chantrain (col. 1, lines 8-13, col.*

*3, lines 5-10).*

### *Allowable Subject Matter*

6.      Claims 3, 7 and 9 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the
rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action.


7.      Claims 1, 5-6, 8, 10-12 and 16 are allowed.

8.      The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:


*Bi as shown in Fig. (1-2) teaches a wireless interface device 100,*

*which enables wireless access of a remote host computer 101, configured*

*with wired or wireless local area network (LAN), the host computer including*

*a stylus (110), communication between the remote host computer 101 and*

*the wireless interface device 100 being though transceivers 115 and 116 via*

*a network (114). Bi illustrates as shown in Fig. 46, format-able wired LAN*

*card (1352) and the wireless LAN card with respect to communication*

*between the host computer and the interface device. Bi also teaches a*

handwriting recognition engine (2360) *as shown in Fig. 112, and discloses*

*handwriting recognition mode which causes all pen data within the ink field*

*to be converted to characters and transmitted to the remote server or host*

*computer over the radio link for processing.*

*Geoghegan illustrates a computer (12), with a conversion system (36)*

*shown in Fig. 1, a knowledge object (40), which is any electronic*

*representation of information as shown in Fig. 2 (col. 6, lines 14-18), and*

*custom system 32 such that the custom system 32 can convert each*

*knowledge object 40 into a tree structure stored in extensible markup*

*language (XML)(see fig. 4 (S1, S2col. 6, lines 38-44).*

Regarding claims 1 and 3, neither Bi nor Geoghegan teaches a document taking-over

system including an electronic pen terminal device provided with an electronic pen for producing

electronic data and transmitting the electronic data, a document taking-over apparatus for

processing the electronic data to produce it as document information and a system disposed at a

latter stage to utilize the document information, which are connected to one another through a network; the document taking-over apparatus comprising: communication means with the electronic pen terminal device through the network and transmitting the document information to the system at the latter stage; memory means for storing format information which defines specifications for converting the electronic data into a predetermined format utilizable in the system at the latter stage; **recognition means for taking out characters or selection item from the electronic data on the basis of the format information to recognize the taken-out characters or selection item;** preparation means for preparing the document information of the predetermined format on **the basis of the characters or selection item recognized by the recognition means** and the format information; and registration means for registering the document information in the memory means and transmitting the document information to the system at the latter stage by means of the communication means.

Regarding claim 16, neither Bi nor Geoghegan teaches a document taking-over system comprising: a) an electronic pen producing electronic data; an electronic pen terminal device for transmitting the electronic data; and a document taking-over apparatus for processing the electronic data to produce it as document information and including: communication means for receiving the electronic data transmitted from the electronic pen terminal device and transmitting the document information, memory means for storing format information which defines specifications for converting the electronic data into a predetermined format, **recognition means for taking out characters or selection item from the electronic data on the basis of the format information to recognize the taken-out characters or selection item,** preparation

means for preparing the document information of the predetermined format by **using the characters or selection item recognized by the recognition means** and the format information; and registration means for registering the document information to be transmitted through the communication means.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

## *Conclusion*

9.     The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following arts are cited for further reference.

Marukawa (USPN 7143349) teaches as illustrated in FIG. 45A a format in which an electronic document ID (IDtxt) and a plain text PT are stored such that they are linked to each other.

Nagao (USPN 7076732) teaches as shown in Fig. 1a document data providing system, which includes mainly a document processing apparatus 1, a server 3, an authoring apparatus 2, and a document provider 4.

Minborg et al. (USPN 6922721) a data network 142 comprising an intranet, the Internet,

a LAN (Local Area Network), and the data network 142 may use any type or

combination of network enable code, such as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML),

Dynamic HTML, Extensible Markup Language (XML) (col. 5, line 23-32).


Pecen et al. (USPN 6466804) teach as shown in FIGS. 2-3B, a local link data

interface,248 of client device 256 performing bidirectional conversion of internal

messages to and from router unit 226 through a local link transceiver 232 in a message

format that is meaningful and useful to router unit 226 and to a command/response

interface 250 of client device 256.


10.    Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Abbas I. Abdulselam whose telephone number is 571-272-7685.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

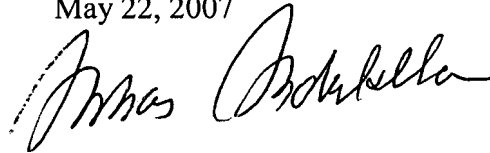system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abbas I Abdulselam
Examiner
Art Unit 2629
May 22, 2007